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American Social Science Association

Report 1918-1919 of the Liberty Medal Committee...

[New York?]

[1919?]

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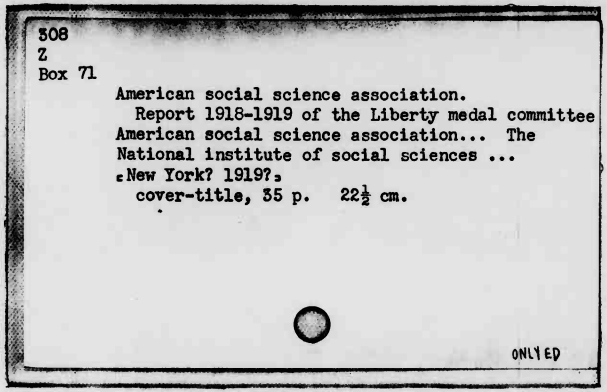


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# REPORT

1918-1919

OF THE

## LIBERTY MEDAL COMMITTEE

## AMERICAN SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF CONGRESS JANUARY 29, 1899

## THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

ORGANIZED IN 1912 UNDER THE SAME CHARTER

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# REPORT

1918-1919

OF THE

# LIBERTY MEDAL COMMITTEE

## AMERICAN SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

Incorporated by Act of Congress, January 28, 1899

## THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

Organized in 1912 under the same charter

19 March, 1920 - C.R.W.

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OF THE

AMERICAN SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

1918-1919

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1918-1919

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Philadelphia, Pa.

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---

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HON. OSCAR S. STRAUS

*Chairmen of State Committees*

| | |
|---|---|
| CALIFORNIA | HON. CURTIS H. LINDLEY |
| COLORADO | TYSON S. DINES |
| CONNECTICUT | ARTHUR R. KIMBALL |
| DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA | HON. HARRY A. GARFIELD |
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| PENNSYLVANIA | HON. JOSEPH BUFFINGTON |
| RHODE ISLAND | MRS. C. LORILLARD SPENCER |
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| VIRGINIA | EDWIN A. ALDERMAN, LL.D. |
| WASHINGTON | PROF. F. M. PADELFORD |
| WISCONSIN | HON. JAMES G. JENKINS |

## MEDALS AWARDED
BY THE
## NATIONAL LIBERTY MEDAL COMMITTEE
1918-1919

### LIBERTY SERVICE MEDALS

Lieut.-Col. Joseph A. Blake
Mrs. James Stewart Cushman
Governor Marcus H. Holcomb
Lieut.-Col. James P. Hutchinson
Major-Gen. M. W. Ireland
Major Alexander Lambert
Lieut.-Col. Henry H. M. Lyle
Henry Noble MacCracken, LL.D.
Major Clarence A. McWilliams
Governor Richard I. Manning
Governor Samuel W. McCall
Henry C. McEldowney
John R. Mott, LL.D.
Major Grayson M. P. Murphy
Miss M. Adeline Nutting
W. Frank Persons
Henry Davis Sleeper
Mrs. Whitelaw Reid
Horatio R. Storer, M.D.
Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt
President Woodrow Wilson

### PATRIOTIC SERVICE MEDALS

Mrs. Robert Bacon
Mrs. Nina L. Duryea
Miss Raymonde Glaenzer
John H. Goss
Miss Beatrice M. MacDonald
Mrs. Henry R. Rea
Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson
Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury
Mrs. French Vanderbilt
Miss Mary Van Kleeck

## MEDALS AWARDED
BY THE STATE COMMITTEES
1918-1919

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Kentucky** | | |
| | *Liberty Service Medal* . . | Edward W. Hines |
| | *Patriotic Service Medal* . . | William D. Cochran |
| | | Frederic M. Sackett |
| **Louisiana** | | |
| | *Liberty Service Medal* . . | John M. Parker |
| | *Patriotic Service Medal* . . | P. H. Saunders |
| | | Charles Weinberger |
| **Maryland** | | |
| | *Liberty Service Medal* . . | Edwin G. Baetjer |
| | | Daniel Willard |
| | *Patriotic Service Medal* . . | William F. Cochran |
| **New Jersey** | | |
| | *Liberty Service Medal* . . | Charles L. Pack |
| | | Mrs. H. Otto Wittpenn |
| | *Patriotic Service Medal* . . | Mrs. Charles D. Freeman |
| **Wisconsin** | | |
| | *Liberty Service Medal* . . | Frederick Vogel, Jr. |
| | | Magnus Swenson |

Note: The citations accompanying these medals and the acknowledgments made to the Institute, will appear in the next report of the Medal Committee.

## REPORT OF THE NATIONAL LIBERTY MEDAL COMMITTEE

The National Liberty Medal Committee is composed of the members of the American Social Science Association, who drafted the resolution creating the Liberty Service Medal, and those appointed by the President of the National Institute of Social Sciences to co-operate with them.

The following resolution concerning the action of the Executive Committee of the American Social Science Association, was read at the annual meeting of the National Institute of Social Sciences, held January 18, 1918, at the Hotel Astor, New York City:

> In view of the fact that, except in the army and navy, no provision has been made by any competent authority for the recognition by a medal or other suitable insignia for notable humanitarian or patriotic services for the national welfare:
>
> Therefore, the executive committee of the American Social Science Association, one of the oldest of nationally incorporated bodies, recommends that a medal, to be designated "Liberty Service" medal, be authorized.
>
> The committee further recommends that the National Institute of Social Sciences be empowered, in accordance with the object of its organization, to award and bestow said medal upon such person or persons as have rendered or may render notable services which merit such special mark of distinction and recognition.
>
> OSCAR S. STRAUS, Chairman.
> GEORGE GORDON BATTLE
> SIMEON E. BALDWIN
> H. HOLBROOK CURTIS.
> RIPLEY HITCHCOCK

The foregoing recommendation was approved by the National Institute, which assumed the obligation of carrying out the suggestion.

At a meeting in May of the Committee representing the American Social Science Association and the National Institute of Social Sciences, a second medal, to be designated the Patriotic Service Medal, was adopted, and it was decided that the Liberty Service Medal be bestowed for national patriotic



and humanitarian service, and the Patriotic Service Medal in recognition of patriotic work performed in cities, large or small, giving the award of a Patriotic Service Medal a more local character.

The Committee then placed the following definitions on record:

LIBERTY SERVICE MEDAL

"To be issued to people who have performed a pre-eminent War Service or Social Service (non-military)."

PATRIOTIC SERVICE MEDAL

"To be given to people who have performed War Service or Social Service of great merit, but of less significance than that represented by the Liberty Service Medal."

It was further agreed by the Committee that:

"The National Liberty Medal Committee shall consist of fifteen members of the American Social Science Association and of the National Institute of Social Sciences, and shall be appointed by the president of the National Institute of Social Sciences.

"The duties of this Committee shall be the award of the Liberty Service and Patriotic Service Medals (for patriotic and humanitarian service) to those individuals who meet the requirements as set forth in the resolution adopted by the National Institute of Social Sciences under date of January 18, 1918.

"There shall be established in each State and Territory of the Union a sub-committee, consisting of five members, to be appointed by the president of the National Institute of Social Sciences. These State Committees shall have the privilege and duty of nominating to the National Committee names of persons, who, in their opinion, are entitled to receive medals. All other nominations must be made by members of the National Committee. The action of the National Committee on such nominations shall be final.

"Stated meetings of the National Committee shall be held on the fourth Wednesday in each month. At such meetings no names shall be acted upon which have not been regularly put in nomination in writing to the secretary at least two weeks before the meeting, and which, furthermore, have not been sent to all members of the National Committee in writing at least one week before such meeting.

"An explicit statement of the qualifications of the nominees must be submitted, and a copy of such statement shall be sent to all the members at least one week in advance of the meeting."

## SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE STATE LIBERTY SERVICE MEDAL COMMITTEES

### I.—Organization and Procedure

If practicable, each State Committee should be called together once a year by its Chairman, and once each half year if possible. A meeting of the State Committee can best be called when some other event occurs that will bring together some members of the Committee. Each committee should decide upon the kinds of services that ought to entitle a person to a Liberty Service Medal.

In case the Chairman cannot bring the Committee together, and also between meetings of the Committee, the Chairman should write to each member of the Committee about once in three months, requesting the members' views upon the merits of those that have been nominated for medals, and inquiring whether the members of the Committee wish to nominate others for consideration by the Committee.

Whenever a State Committee has agreed upon a nomination, its action should be reported to Miss Lillie Hamilton French, National Institute of Social Sciences, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

### II.—Kinds of Service which Entitle Persons to Liberty Service Medals

The designation of the particular service that should be recognized by the award of a Liberty Service Medal is difficult, because there are many ways in which men and women may make heroic sacrifices, and may devote their strength or their substance to helping their country win the war and to lessening the suffering and sorrow of those upon whom the burdens of the war fall.

Humble as well as conspicuous men and women can give their services generously and devotedly, and it is not the amount of service rendered, but the spirit and motive to which the greatest weight ought to be given.

The services to be considered in awarding medals of the National Institute are those of a non-military character. The heroes at the front, men and women, are being decorated by the government for their bravery and heroism. Neither the government nor the public has made adequate provision for recognizing the services of those who do not fight at the front, but who nevertheless give of their best to their country and to humanity.



In awarding the medals, the following citations were sent and acknowledgments received. The letter to Major Murphy has been given in full. In reading the other letters it must be remembered that the opening and closing paragraphs accompanying the citation have been omitted from this report for the sake of brevity.

## LIBERTY SERVICE MEDALS

May 2, 1918.

To Major Grayson M. P. Murphy,
Paris, France.

It is with a keen sense of appreciation for your patriotic service that the Liberty Medal Committee of the American Social Science Association and the Council of the National Institute of Social Sciences confer upon you their Liberty Service Medal.

This medal has been given you in recognition of great benefits which you have rendered humanity. You have worked indefatigably, and with rare constructive ability, for the organization of the Red Cross in France. You have helped carry surgical supplies to the wounded, comfort to the fighter, and cheer to the soldier on march. You have left no department neglected in which some form of help, encouragement and relief could be extended. Thus you have benefited not one country alone, but the host of our Allies.

In presenting you, Major Murphy, with this medal, the Committee wishes to extend to you its best wishes for your future.

Lillie Hamilton French,
*Secretary,* Liberty Medal Committee.

Paris, France.

Secretary, Liberty Medal Committee,
National Institute of Social Sciences.

Dear Sir:

Today I received your very kind letter of April 5, advising me that your Council has voted to bestow on me the Liberty Service Medal. While I am fully conscious of the fact that I have done nothing to entitle me to special con-

sideration, and while I know that the success of the work with which I have been connected in the war is due very little to any effort of mine, but has resulted from the splendid service of others who are still conducting it, nevertheless I am very grateful for the honor you have done me, and I thank you for it sincerely. May I ask that you express my appreciation to your Committee and to your Council?

Very truly yours,

GRAYSON M. P. MURPHY.

---

April 5, 1918.

To MISS M. ADELINE NUTTING.

This medal has been given you in recognition of your work as head of the Department in Teachers' College for Nursing and Health, and as a member of the National Defense Committee.

The work you have accomplished has been one of great service to humanity. You have raised the standard of women going into the field of nursing and increased the number of trained nurses, thereby adding enormously to our national resources in a time of sore need.

Teachers' College, Columbia University,
Department of Nursing and Health.

MY DEAR MISS FRENCH:

Let me acknowledge your letter of April 5, informing me of the recent action of the Council of the National Institute of Social Sciences.

May I say, in response, how greatly honored I am in being included among those who for patriotic service are to be awarded the Liberty Service Medal; and may I beg that you will convey to the Committee of the American Social Science Association and to the Council of the National Institute of Social Sciences my deep appreciation of the mark of distinction which it will be a high privilege to receive?

Believe me,

Faithfully yours,

M. ADELINE NUTTING.



May 2, 1918.

TO THE HONORABLE MARCUS H. HOLCOMB,
Governor of Connecticut.

You have allowed neither wind nor weather, nor uncertainties of labor markets, nor any other increments to interfere with the swift completion of your appointed tasks. In this way you have helped our country in an hour of need.

State of Connecticut,
Executive Chambers,
Hartford.

DEAR MADAM:

I have received the beautiful Liberty Service Medal, which I appreciate for its beauty, and especially value, because your society has judged that that my attempt to serve my state and country justifies this recognition.

I was born in Connecticut, and my ancestors since 1634 have been Connecticut citizens. I love my state and country, and hope to render it such service as I can so long as a man born in 1844 has left to serve.

I sincerely thank your Association for this testimonial.

Very truly yours,

MARCUS H. HOLCOMB.

---

June 10, 1918.

TO THE HONORABLE SAMUEL W. MCCALL,
Governor of Massachusetts.

This medal has been given you in recognition of your enlightened patriotism.

You saw what was coming and made ready.

When, in March, 1917, war was declared, you called a conference of New England governors, who have since been co-operating with you. You protected at once your industries, your water works, and your bridges, and without waiting for the Federal Government to act, you saw instantly to the comfort and equipment of your soldiers, as well as to the well-being of their dependents.

You have done more.

You have followed your soldiers in thought to the other side and provided for their mental contentment by supplying means of communication between them and their families.

In doing this, you have done inestimable service to your country by preparing your soldiers, both physically and mentally, to meet the exigencies of the World-War.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts,
Executive Department,
State House, Boston.

LIBERTY MEDAL COMMITTEE,
American Social Science Association.

GENTLEMEN:

I deeply appreciate the honor you have conferred upon me by presenting me with a Liberty Service Medal. I shall always cherish it. I also wish to thank you for the kind words which accompanied the medal.

Sincerely yours,
SAMUEL WALKER MCCALL.

---

June 13, 1918.

To JOHN R. MOTT, LL.D.

This medal has been given you in recognition of your wide-visioned activities for the enlisted man.

You have done for him a work that has changed the whole aspect of conditions back of the firing line.

You have instituted relief work for all prisoners of war, whatever their nationality. For the men in camps and cities, making ready for active service, you have provided means for keeping both bodies and minds in their best working order.

By doing all this you have made the word, christian, ring throughout the world with a new and vital significance.

To you, the Nation and the Allies owe a debt of gratitude, not easily paid, and in presenting you with its Liberty Service Medal, the National Institute of Social Sciences wishes to extend to you its profound respect and its gratitude.



NATIONAL WAR WORK COUNCIL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, NEW YORK.

MY DEAR MISS FRENCH:

I improve this first opportunity to reply to your most kind letter of June 13th, and through you to express to the Liberty Medal Committee of the American Social Science Association and to the Council of the National Institute of Social Sciences, my sense of deepest gratitude for their generous action in presenting to me the Liberty Service Medal. I am deeply sensible of the honor thus implied and conferred and shall ever treasure it. I only wish that I might have done more along the lines of constructive service to which you have called attention and which you have emphasized in all too generous terms.

Very sincerely yours,
JOHN R. MOTT.

---

July 11, 1918.

To MAJOR ALEXANDER W. LAMBERT.

This medal has been given you in recognition of your work in organizing the medical affairs of the Red Cross in Paris in connection with the army.

You have, by a long and patient exercise of ability, tact and knowledge, brought into close relationships the functions of the Red Cross and the French and English medical corps. In this way, you have simplified the problems confronting our American surgeons arriving in France.

You have worked not only for the wounded on the battle front and in the hospitals, but for the soldiers billeted in villages, for the personnel of all relief organizations stationed in France, and for the French population itself. Contagious diseases have been successfully fought and sanitary surroundings provided.

For this our country owes you great gratitude, and in presenting you, Major Lambert, with this medal, the National Institute of Social Sciences extends to you its best wishes and its profoundest respect.

My dear Miss French:

Will you express to the Liberty Medal Committee my appreciation of the honor which they have conferred upon me in deeming my work in France worthy of this medal? I appreciate very highly both the medal and also the bestowal of it by your Committee. Will you express to them also my thanks for having thus honored me? It is particularly gratifying, because it is honoring me for the performance of a duty.

Very truly yours,

Alexander Lambert.

---

July 11, 1918.

To Henry Noble MacCracken. LL.D.

This medal has been given you in recognition of your untiring energy in organizing a new corps of workers in a national cause. The Junior Membership of the Red Cross owes its initiative to you, and under your guidance that membership has now been made to include eight million school children.

In this way you have bestowed a great benefit on our country by inspiring among the young a spirit of disinterestedness in service without which neither an individual nor a nation can ever attain to its ideals.

Vassar College,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

My dear Miss French:

It is with great appreciation that I accept the Service Medal which your Committee of the American Social Science Association and the Council of the National Institute of Social Sciences has conferred upon me. I accept it, however, only as custodian and trustee for all my co-workers in the Junior Red Cross, who have labored without stint to make it successful.

The plan of offering to the school children of the country some useful opportunity in its national program at this time



was certainly not original with me; many minds have contributed their share in the suggestions received. I am glad if my work has contributed in some small measure, through organization, to make the suggestions practical and concrete.

Will you convey to your Committee my sincere thanks, and believe me,

Very respectfully yours,

H. N. MacCracken.

---

July 11, 1918.

To W. Frank Persons.

You have worked with untiring energy in organizing and administering both relief work and constructive work for the benefit of humanity.

With steady vision and undaunted courage you have labored for the needs of soldiers and their families in all parts of our country, fifty thousand men and women now being actively engaged under your guidance in securing their interest. And to make this special work more effective, you have organized twenty-five Home Service Institutions affiliated with our colleges and schools, from which six hundred students have already been graduated into active service.

American Red Cross,
National Headquarters,
Washington, D C.

My dear Miss French:

With very deep appreciation of the honor conferred upon me, I beg to acknowledge receipt of your gracious letter of July 11, and of the accompanying Liberty Medal, granted to me by your Committee representing the American Social Science Association and the Council of the National Institute of Social Sciences.

Sincerely yours.

W. Frank Persons.

July 20, 1918.

To H. C. McEldowney.

You have been untiring in service for your country; the inspirer not only of many movements directed toward the relief of suffering humanity, but of many more organized to make better and more helpful citizens in a time of national stress.

Pittsburgh, Pa.,

My dear Miss French:

I was very much pleased to be presented this morning with your letter of July 20, and also with the medal from the American Social Science Association and the Council of the National Institute of Social Sciences, handed me by Judge Buffington. I appreciate this very much, although I feel that it is hardly deserved.

Thanking you, I am,

Very truly yours,

H. C. McEldowney.

---

August 8, 1918.

To Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt.

This medal has been given you in recognition of your rare and devoted personal attention, given without stint, to the relief of war sufferers in France and Italy.

At the outbreak of the war in 1914, you began at once to arrange the details for the American Ambulance at Neuilly. You helped sustain the American Civil Hospital in Paris, from which institutions have sprung all the American endeavors to help the French.

Since our entrance into the war, you have undertaken the responsibility of developing the Red Cross Canteen. In this way you have helped to create havens of rest for tired and hungry soldiers passing from point to point in the battle line.

When Italy was endangered, you worked in Rome. You have never failed to work and to help whenever a need arose.



Service such as this arouses a profound sense of gratitude, and in presenting you, Mrs. Vanderbilt, with this medal, the Committee wishes to express to you its sincere appreciation and respect.

My dear Miss French:

Please convey to your Committee my apologies and tell them how deeply I appreciate their thinking of me. I do not feel I am at all worthy of this, as everything I have been able to do has been a great privilege and nothing more.

Sincerely yours,

Anne Vanderbilt.

---

August 9, 1918.

To Henry Davis Sleeper.

You have been the active force in American Field Service, organizing Volunteer Ambulance drivers into active units, stimulating courage and inspiring hope.

Your modesty has compelled you to give credit to others for your own striking achievements. Nevertheless, your self-sacrificing patriotism, and your unceasing labors have won for you the respect and enthusiam of your associates and contemporaries.

Boston, Mass.,

My dear Miss French:

It is with deep appreciation that I acknowledge the distinguished tribute which the Liberty Medal Committee of the American Social Science Association, and the Council of the National Institute of Social Sciences have paid me in conferring upon me the Liberty Service Medal.

In considering the personal sacrifices and accomplishments of the thousands of young Americans who have gone to France these past four years in behalf of the Field Service, I realize that in proportion to their labor my personal contribution has been exceedingly small. The satisfaction and

privilege of such service as it has been possible for me to render, far outweigh the merit of my achievement, to which your letter of presentation so generously refers.

May I beg you to convey to your Committee of the American Social Science Association and to the Council of the National Institute of Social Sciences, who have been considerate enough to offer me an honor so worth while, the assurance of my constant and true gratitude?

Respectfully yours,

HENRY D. SLEEPER,
American Representative,
American Field Service in France.

---

October 9, 1918.

TO THE HONORABLE RICHARD I. MANNING.

Governor of the State of South Carolina.

This medal has been given you in recognition of an alert and inspiring patriotism that caused you, without waiting for our entrance into the great war, to begin with the first threatenings of danger to make ready for defense.

In every direction you made ready.

You swept aside, at once, all prejudices against race, color, and sex, amalgamating diverse elements into one great force for our country's protection in a time of war and for its recuperation when peace shall have been declared.

Your state organizations have become models for the country.

State of South Carolina,
Executive Chamber,
Columbia.

MY DEAR MISS FRENCH:

The Liberty Medal Committee of the American Social Science Association and the Council of the National Institute of Social Sciences have done me a high honor in conferring upon me their Liberty Service Medal, and I deeply appre-



ciate the sentiments expressed in your letter of presentation. Permit me to assure you that I shall always prize highly the Liberty Service Medal, and in accepting it, as I do with the keenest appreciation and very gratefully, I trust that I may be pardoned if I cherish the hope that, inspired by the very spirit of its meaning to greater patriotic endeavor, I may not be entirely unworthy of its possession.

Very sincerely,
RICHARD I. MANNING.

Governor.

---

December 14, 1918.

TO MRS. JAMES STEWART CUSHMAN.

The outbreak of the war in 1914 found you at Stockholm at the Y. W. C. A. Convention, where you began at once to organize women workers for war service.

Under your chairmanship, here in America, the National War Work Council of the Y. W. C. A was developed into one of the seven departments working directly under the War Department.

As head of the official Commission from the national Y. W. C. A., you were accredited by our Secretary of State to both Great Britain and France.

In France you represented the only organization interested in its women, and you won by your achievements in their behalf the gratitude of the French Government.

Women on either side of the Atlantic have thus, by your constructive labors for them, been enabled to render needful aid to their respective governments in time of war.

WAR WORK COUNCIL.
National Board of the Young Women's Christian
Associations of the United States of America.

MY DEAR MISS FRENCH:

I am deeply touched and acknowledge with a very keen sense of appreciation the signal honor paid to both the Young Women's Christian Association and myself by the American Social Science Association and the Council of the National

Institute of Social Sciences in presenting me with the Liberty Service Medal.

The war inspired a passionate desire to serve one's country, and it is a great joy to me that we have been able to render a service of constructive value to the Government under the War Department. The Committee's recognition of this service in the gift of this beautiful medal will be an inspiration to me, personally, always.

With sincere gratitude,

VERA SCOTT CUSHMAN.

---

December 18, 1918.

To MRS. WHITELAW REID.

This medal has been given you in recognition of your services for humanity, which, beginning in America when the world was at peace, have, since the outbreak of hostilities, been extended to the suffering both in England and in France.

You have worked in London for the comfort of the soldier, and in Paris the maimed and the wounded have been cared for by you. In every situation where a need has called you, you have answered with ready sympathy, claiming no recognition for yourself.

MY DEAR MISS FRENCH:

Will you please express to the Liberty Medal Committee of the American Social Science Association and the Council of the National Institute of Social Sciences my deep sense of the compliment the Committee has paid me with the award of its Liberty Service Medal? While, of course, I feel that my service deserves no more recognition than that of others, because we have all worked so hard, it is a pleasure to feel that some of my friends have appreciated it. That heightens my appreciation of their action and the honor it implies. It is a distinction I shall always value, as well as the beautful evidence of it in the medal itself.

With renewed thanks to the Committee through you, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

ELIZABETH MILLS REID



December 21, 1918.

To HORATIO R. STORER, M.D.

You have, since you entered your profession as physician, worked not only to relieve human suffering, but to prevent it.

With the first threatening of our war against Germany, you began another great service, both to humanity and our fighting forces, by devoting your abilities to the control of pestilence among the soldiers and sailors of the United States.

For this our country owes you a debt of gratitude.

Newport, R. I.

MY DEAR MISS FRENCH:

You will appreciate how highly I felt honored by the medal from the National Institute of Social Sciences and your own kind letter relating thereto. They reached me upon Christmas eve, thus adding to my pleasure.

I wished especially to say that my aid in protecting our sailors and soldiers from pestilence had been in the main from having been of the original leaders in the great crusade against what in euphemism is really called the "social evil"—a movement even more important than that attempting the control of tuberculosis, and undertaken at a time when the lips of everyone, civilian or professional, were practically sealed.

Again thanking the Institute for its kind consideration, I am,

Yours sincerely,

HORATIO STORER.

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February 10, 1919.

To MAJOR-GENERAL M. W. IRELAND.

This medal has been awarded you in recognition of the great energy you displayed in co-ordinating the medical and sanitary work of the army while Chief Surgeon of the American Expeditionary Forces.

In your estimates of men and measures, you have been fair and broadminded, and in the making of important decisions you have acted with a promptness that has commanded the respect and admiration of the men in your department.

February 10, 1919.

To Lt.-Colonel Joseph A. Blake.

This medal has been awarded you because of your long service in the World War, a service which antedated that of any other American surgeon in the military hospitals of France.

In the treatment of battle casualties and the peculiar infections associated with them, you have been a pioneer; you have established a high standard of technic in your hospitals, and demonstrated new and improved methods of treatment in compound fractures.

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February 10, 1919.

To Lt.-Colonel James P. Hutchinson.

As Chief of a Surgical Division, Chief Surgeon of the Hospital and Surgical Director, you have served continuously since July, 1915, in the American Ambulance Hospital at Neuilly.

When, in June, 1918, a great surgical emergency occurred in a hospital thirty miles from Paris, you rendered conspicuous service in rushing up supplies, surgeons and nurses.

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February 10, 1919.

To Lt.-Colonel Henry H. M. Lyle.

You have been in service since the beginning of the war, crossing the ocean three times.

You have commanded Evacuation Hospital No. 2, and perfected it into being the best equipped, best administered and most useful hospital of that group in France.

As Surgical Consultant and as Assistant to the Army Surgeon in the First Army, you rendered signal service to the Allies.



February 10, 1919.

To Major Clarence A. McWilliams.

In addition to your regular duties in Base Hospital No. 15, you have worked without sparing yourself, from June to October, in the front area, always near the fighting line, never shirking danger, and always instant in your response to the call of suffering.

As the five medical officers to whom these medals were awarded had not returned from Europe when this report went to press, the printing of their acknowledgments must be postponed until the publication of our second report.

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February 27, 1919.

To President Woodrow Wilson,
Executive Mansion,
Washington, D. C.

You have widened the mental and spiritual horizons of the people.

You have shown us that the brotherhood of man includes the brotherhood of nations.

You have formulated for us our ideals, raising them as standards for the world to follow. You have helped us to prove before all men that true democracy does not take, but *gives*, and that by giving it develops greatness forever allied to eternal principle.

In presenting you, President Wilson, with this medal, the Committee extends to you its profound expression of appreciation and respect.

The White House,
Washington.

My dear Miss French:

May I not beg you to express to the members of the National Institute of Social Sciences the deep appreciation with which I have received the Liberty Service Medal which they were generous enough to confer upon me? I consider this a very delightful evidence for their generous support.

Sincerely yours,
Woodrow Wilson.

May 31, 1918.

To MISS RAYMONDE GLAENZER.

This medal has been given you in recognition of the work you have done for the relief of war sufferers.

You have, with personal sympathy and solicitude, distributed to the Belgians the various contributions sent you; you have traveled far for their relief; you have also sent many thousands of parcels to prisoners, thereby relieving one of the most difficult situations a soldier has to face; and in your conduct of one canteen at the front, you have won such esteem from the army that a second canteen is being constructed for you.

MY DEAR MISS FRENCH:

Please accept my deep gratitude for the very unexpected and really quite undeserved honor which the Committee has bestowed upon me.

My work, which never stopped increasing up to the armistice time, would never have been possible, and, whatever good it has accomplished, never could have been done, without the constant help, both financial and moral, of America and Americans. It is, therefore, particularly gratifying to me, as the daughter of an American mother, and as the Directrice of a work so wholeheartedly and generously supported by Americans, to have this American recognition of my efforts. As such, it will always be particularly valuable to us.

It may interest you to hear that in July the King of the Belgians presented me with the Order of Queen Elizabeth.

I hope you will be so kind as to let your committee know my thankful appreciation of their sympathy for the results attained by the "Appui Belge," and with renewed regrets for all the delay in the expression of my gratefulness, please believe me, my dear Miss French,

Yours sincerely,

RAYMONDE COUDERT GLAENZER,
Directrice de l'Appui Belge.



May 31, 1918.

To MISS BEATRICE M. MACDONALD.

This medal has been given you in recognition of work for the wounded and the suffering.

With the Presbyterian Hospital Unit, you went to France to nurse soldiers in the war zone, and while performing active service in assisting Major George E. Brewer in his surgical operating work at a Casualty Clearing Station, your station, although displaying the Red Cross, was bombarded by the Germans, and you were wounded by flying shrapnel. As a result of this barbarity, you lost the use of an eye, but, undeterred by such a calamity, hardly had you recovered than with rare bravery you returned to your post.

Evacuation Hospital No. 2,
American Expeditionary Forces,
France.

MY DEAR MISS FRENCH:

I was in Paris yesterday and received the medal which Miss Maxwell had left with Miss Stimson of the Red Cross to give to me.

Will you please convey to your society my deep appreciation and best thanks for the honor they have conferred upon me in presenting me with the bronze medal of the Institute, and also for the magnificent citation which accompanied it.

Very truly yours,

BEATRICE M. MACDONALD.

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June 11, 1918.

To JOHN H. GOSS:

By your personal interest in your employees, and your vigilance in securing for them favorable conditions for work and development, you have not only kept the community free from disturbances at a time of grave national peril, but you have prepared the way along which peaceful solutions may be attained when the inevitable period of economic readjustments sets in with the demobilization of our armies.

SCOVILL MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Waterbury, Conn.

MY DEAR MISS FRENCH:

I have today received from the hands of Mr. A. R. Kimball, Chairman of the Connecticut Medal Committee of your Council, the handsomme bronze medal conferred upon me as set forth in your letter of June 11, which accompanied the medal, together with a copy of the resolution under which it was conferred. I am overwhelmed with the honor, the more because I am told by Mr. Kimball that this is the first bronze medal you have conferred in the State of Connecticut. It seems to me that there are many in this good old State more deserving than I of this honor.

The reference made in your letter giving the reasons for the award leads me to refer to the fact that Connecticut has been and is up to the present happily blessed with industrial peace in most of its various communities. This is, of course, a very fortunate condition, and if, in the judgment of your Council, my efforts have contributed in preserving this condition, I am pleased, as I have always regarded effort in that behalf as necessary and the duty particularly of those whose everyday life and work bring them into as close contact with the rank and file of the workers as mine does, and has for some years.

Permit me to say that while it may appear to have been due to my effort that success has been attained in maintaining industrial peace in the organization and community to which I am attached, it has been not so much due to personal ability of mine as to the fact that I am titular head of the working force of a large industrial plant which had acquired, long before I became connected with it, a great prestige in the industrial world, due to fair dealing with all. Naturally, all of us composing its organization became imbued with its spirit and are impelled with a desire to help maintain the traditions of our company.

You will pardon me, then, if I feel that my medal belongs also to that great group of over thirteen thousand workers who are putting forth their best efforts at this time, particularly when their country sorely needs all and more than they can produce to win this war. It is to me a wonderful exhibition of patriotic endeavor. It might so easily have been otherwise had they not the capacity to assimilate so many new elements. That is a tremendous combination of force to have always standing back of one.

May I not, then, accept this honor with sincere appreciation, both for them and for myself, because we always



work together in these things, and whatever is accomplished is accomplished as a result of team play.

With this graceful tribute from your Council to our efforts of the past, we will continue to "carry on" with even keener zest.

Respectfully,

JOHN H. GOSS.

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June 19, 1918.

To MRS. NINA L. DURYEA.

This medal has been given you in recognition of the incalculable benefits you have rendered war sufferers in France.

With the outbreak of hostilities, you made ready at once to relieve devastated households.

You have never ceased to be ready whenever and wherever a new cry has arisen.

You have established units in France and units in this country, and with untiring energy and enthusiasm, enlightened by a rare and stimulating humor, you have addressed audiences night after night, and traveled from state to state seeking and securing aid for war-stricken France.

Duryea War Relief
(Secours Duryea)
Accredited by the French Government
New York Office and Shipping Department.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES.

GENTLEMEN:

I cannot express to you my pleasure and profound appreciation of the great honor you have done in conveying upon me the Liberty Medal.

This American medal means to me more than you realize, for such an honor from my own countrymen has a supreme value, not only for its expression of appreciation for

my modest efforts in alleviating the suffering of heroic France; but it proves also your own sympathy for the cause which America has made her own, not for reasons of aggrandizement, but for love of Justice and Liberty.

While we all serve the poor and sorrowful in France from motives of reverence for their misfortune, and admiraiton for the dignity and patience with which they are borne, it is perhaps human to feel pleasure in the fact that such service is understood.

I accept this medal with humility and sincere gratitude.

Sincerely yours,

DURYEA WAR RELIEF,

NINA LARREY DURYEA,

*President*,

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July 5, 1918.

To MRS. CORNELIUS STEVENSON

This medal has been given you as Philadelphia's most distinguished woman scientist.

You have devoted your life to scientific and public service, and in so doing have added to the knowledge of the world and to the facilities for investigation in the University of Pennsylvania and the city of Phladelphia.

You have done more.

With the outbreak of hostilities, in 1914, you began at once to work for injured humanity. As chairman of the French War Relief Committee of the Emergency Aid Committee of Pennsylvania, you have been unsparing of your time and strength, sending both money and men to the relief of France, and opening in Paris a Bureau of Distribution, to the care of which five French villages have been assigned.

And you have done another work of untold importance.

When passions and prejudices have prevailed, and both national and international questions been confused, you have with weekly contributions to the press helped us all to keep undimmed an exalted vision for the Nation.



Philadelphia, Pa.

MY DEAR MISS FRENCH:

The beautiful letter which accompanied the Patriotic Service Medal, so generously awarded me by the Liberty Medal Committee of the National Institute of Social Sciences, enhances its value in my eyes, and I want to thank you as well as the committee that has so highly honored me.

I know that I hardly deserve this noble recognition of such services as I have been able to render our country, because what I have done has been a labor of love; but the mark of approval just bestowed upon me by the National Institute of Social Sciences is all the more precious, because my highest endeavor has seemed so greatly in excess of my accomplishment.

I have reached a period of life when, perforce, many things—life itself—must soon drop from me; and that the men and women who, like myself, have toiled, though in a higher degree and some doubtless in a larger field, should have said to me, "Well done" is a reward, indeed.

Pray tell those who have done me this great honor that of all the prizes a long and active life has brought me, there is none that I value more highly than the award of the Patriotic Service Medal of the National Institute of Social Sciences.

With warmest appreciation of your kind expressions, I remain,

Yours most sincerely,

SARA YORKE STEVENSON.

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July 5, 1918.

To MRS. ROBERT BACON.

This medal has been given you in recognition of your untiring service in aiding the wounded in France.

In your efforts to equip the Ambulance Hospital at Neuilly, you have spared yourself nothing of pain nor of trouble, and so wisely have you labored that the hospital is now pronounced to be the largest and most efficient in France.

MY DEAR MISS FRENCH:

Will you kindly thank the Liberty Medal Committee of the American Social Science Association, and the Council

of the National Institute of Social Sciences, for the great honor they have conferred upon me by selecting me as one deserving of the Patriotic Service Medal.

I am deeply touched that they should consider the work I have done for the American Ambulance Hospital at Neuilly worthy of such high consideration, and I appreciate very keenly the words of praise which have come from them.

It has been one of the greatest privileges of my life to have been able to finance the hospital since August, 1914, and in that way help the wounded in France; but it has been far from my thoughts that any recognition should ever be given my efforts. I am, however, all the more grateful for the honor that the National Institute of Social Sciences has shown me by bestowing its Liberty Medal upon me, and I can assure it that I shall always value it as one of my most treasured possessions.

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July 20, 1918.

To Mrs. Henry R. Rea.

You have built and equipped at Sewickley a Red Cross building and workrooms regarded as models of their kind. You have financed and managed a public cannery, and wherever a need created by the exigencies of a world war has arisen, into that need you have poured unsparingly of your sympathy, your understanding and your ability to aid.

Washington, D. C.

Liberty Medal Committee.

My dear Sirs:

It is with the greatest pleasure that I acknowledge the receipt of your letter and medal, which were forwarded to me here by Judge Buffington.

The fact of my efforts to help my country in these strenuous hours being known to you is extremely gratifying, and I need not tell you how much I appreciate it, and how proud I am to be the owner of this medal and to be able to leave such an acknowledgment of my small part in the big work to my children.

Thanking you again, I am,

Yours sincerely,

Edith Olive Rea.



July 25, 1918.

To Mrs. Edward T. Stotesbury.

To your generosity and wise planning, the United Service Club of Philadelphia owes its establishment and its maintenance.

The Navy Recreation Committee, inspired by your sympathy and understanding, and developed under your guidance, has become a national force, its unceasing activities extending from coast to coast.

And not only have you worked for the men in service, but for those who, as at Hog Island, are building ships for our navy.

Wherever, indeed, comfort and help could be extended to our fighting men and their families, or to the maimed and wounded in France, you have worked with far-reaching sympathy and intelligence; and in conferring this medal upon you, the National Institute of Social Sciences desires to express its warm appreciation for your service.

Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Miss French:

May I ask you to convey to the Association and Institute my grateful thanks for the high honor they have conferred upon me in awarding me this wonderful war medal?

I value it beyond measure, and will try to be worthy of such an invaluable inspiration to renewed effort in any service I am privileged to render.

Believe me,

Sincerely yours,

Eva Stotesbury.

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September 30, 1918.

To Mrs. French Vanderbilt.

This medal has been given you in recognition of your untiring activities in aid of our soldiers and sailors.

Whenever a need among them has arisen, you have gone valiantly forward to serve, and in serving you have become a recognized leader in all that makes for sound, sane patriotism.

Newport, R. I.

My dear Miss French:

Today has come to me, through Mrs. C. Lorillard Spencer, the great honor which the National Institute of Social Sciences has conferred upon me in the bestowal of its Liberty Service Medal.

While recognizing the judgment of the committee having this matter in charge, I cannot help personally feeling that it is an honor far beyond my deserts.

Will you kindly present to the Committee for me my heartfelt appreciation and thanks, which my words, however, are utterly inadequate to express.

Very sincerely yours,

Ellen F. Vanderbilt.

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October 10, 1918.

To Miss Mary Van Kleeck.

This medal has been given you in recognition of your activities in safeguarding the health of women who are working in arsenals and ordnance plants.

Quick to recognize the needs of women brought into new and strange relationships to war and its accompanying industries, you have applied to the amelioration and remedy of these needs an intelligence that is both sympathetic and constructive.

U. S. Department of Labor,
Woman In Industry Service,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Miss French:

That the Liberty Medal Committee of the American Social Science Association, and the Council of the National Institute of Social Sciences, should have conferred upon me their Patriotic Service Medal is a delightful surprise, which I deeply appreciate. I realize that this is not a tribute to an individual, but a recognition of the importance of the work undertaken by the national government to contribute to the solution of the problems of women in industry. This recog-



nition by the associations which you represent is, therefore, heartily welcomed as indicating that the Woman In Industry Service of the Department of Labor will have your support and co-operation.

May I ask you to express to the Liberty Medal Committee my gratitude and my hope that its members and those whom they represent in the associations connected with it will work with us in the increasingly difficult problems of adjustment of labor conditions created by the war.

Sincerely yours,

Mary Van Kleeck.

Director, Woman In Industry Service.

END OF
TITLE